PROPOSED RULE MAKING



CR-102 (December 2017) (Implements RCW 34.05.320)

Do NOT use for expedited rule making

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DATE: September 21, 2022

TIME: 10:44 AM

WSR 22-19-100

Agency: washington	State Moxio	us weed Control Board										
□ Original Notice □												
□ Supplemental Notice to WSR												
□ Continuance of WSR □ Preproposal Statement of Inquiry was filed as WSR 21-12-035; or □ Expedited Rule MakingProposed notice was filed as WSR; or □ Proposal is exempt under RCW 34.05.310(4) or 34.05.330(1); or □ Proposal is exempt under RCW												
							Title of rule and other identifying information: (describe subject) Chapter 16-750 WAC, State noxious weed list and schedule of monetary penalties. The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board is proposing to amend the state noxious weed list for 2023.					
							Hearing location(s):					
							Date:	Time:	Location: (be specific)	Comment:		
							November 1, 2022	1:00 p.m.	WebEx Phone Numbers 1(404)-410-4537 Toll Free 1(877)-312-2531 Meeting Access Code 2594 342 2821	"Due to the mandated social distancing requirements in place during the current COVID-19 pandemic, the public hearings will be held solely over video and teleconference."		
Date of intended ado	ption: <u>Dece</u>	ember 1, 2022 (Note: This is NC	T the effective date)									
Submit written comm	nents to:											
Email: mfee@agr.wa.g Fax: 360-902-2053 Other: By (date) October 31,	gov or <u>noxio</u> 2022											
Assistance for perso	ns with dis	abilities:										
Contact <u>Deanna Paint</u> Phone: 360-902-2061 Fax:	<u>er</u>											
TTY: (800) 833-6388												
Email: dpainter@agr.w	va.gov											
Other:												
By (date) October 31st, 2022												
		anticipated effects, including	any changes in existing rules: The Washington State									
noxious weed list provides the basis for noxious weed control efforts for county noxious weed control boards and other												

1. WAC 16-750-003 addition of the definition of feral. Feral means where a plant species has escaped a managed landscape or is growing without human management or design. "Feral" does not include any

entities. It also provides guidelines for the state noxious weed control board. This proposal makes a few amendments to

WAC 16-750-003, WAC 16-750-011, and WAC 16-750-015. Specifically, the Board is proposing:

plants grown for agricultural or commercial purposes.

- WAC 16-750-011 Proposed Class B designation changes-
 - Common tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*: un-designate in Lewis County.
 - Spotted knapweed, *Cenaurea stoebe:* designate in Douglas County.
 - Shiny geranium, Geranium lucidum: un-designate in King County.
 - Scotch Thistle, Onopordum acanthium, designate in Douglas County.
- 3. WAC 16-750-015
 - Feral holly, *Ilex aguifolium*: Addition as a class C noxious weed species not including holly found in managed landscapes or where commercially or agriculturally grown.

Reasons supporting proposal: Under RCW 17.10.080, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board (WSNWCB) is charged with updating the state noxious weed list on an annual basis to ensure it accurately reflects the noxious weed control priorities and noxious weed distribution. Under RCW 17.10.070, the WSNWCB is charged with adopting, amending, or repealing rules, pursuant to the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, as may be necessary to carry out the duties and authorities assigned to the board by this chapter.

The proposed addition of feral holly, *llex aquifolium*, as a class C noxious weed species is intended to keep them from spreading from current feral infestations to new locations within Washington State. Noxious weeds are very invasive species that when left uncontrolled outcompete agricultural crops and native species. Noxious weed infestations negatively impact both terrestrial and aquatic habits as well as farming and grazing lands. Feral holly is known to invade riparian and sensitive areas as well as grow in forested understories.

The designation changes of common tansy, spotted knapweed, shiny geranium, and Scotch thistle are intended to better

match the infestation distribution in those counties. Class B noxious weeds are generally designated where they are absent,						
limited, or pose a serious threat to health, agriculture, or natural areas so the economic impact is not unreasonable.						
Statutory author	Statutory authority for adoption: RCW 17.10.070, 17.10.080,					
Statute being im	plemented: Chapter	17.10 RCW				
Is rule necessary						
Federal Law?			☐ Yes ☒ No			
Federal Court Decision? State Court Decision?			☐ Yes ☒ No			
If yes, CITATION	☐ Yes ☒ No					
		ons, if any, as to statutory language, implementation, en	forcement and fiscal			
Name of proponent: (person or organization) Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board ☐ Private ☐ Public			☐ Public			
			⊠ Governmental			
Name of agency	personnel responsil	ole for:				
	Name	Office Location	Phone			
Drafting:	Mary Fee	1111 Washington St SE, Olympia, WA 98504	(360) 561-4428			
Implementation:	Mary Fee	1111 Washington St SE, Olympia, WA 98504	(360) 561-4428			
Enforcement:	Mary Fee	1111 Washington St SE, Olympia, WA 98504	(360) 561-4428			
Is a school district fiscal impact statement required under RCW 28A.305.135? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, insert statement here:						
The public may obtain a copy of the school district fiscal impact statement by contacting: Name:						

	ddress:			
	Phone:			
	ax:			
	TY:			
	mail: Other:			
	penefit analysis required under RCW 34.05.3283	2		
	: A preliminary cost-benefit analysis may be obtain		contacting:	
	lame:	inca by v	contacting.	
	ddress:			
F	Phone:			
F	ax:			
Т	TY:			
	mail:			
	Other:			
⊠ No:	Please explain: The Washington State Noxious	Control	Board is not one of the agencies listed in this section.	
Regulatory	y Fairness Act Cost Considerations for a Small	Busine	ess Economic Impact Statement:	
	roposal, or portions of the proposal, may be exem .85 RCW). Please check the box for any applicable			
☐ This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under RCW 19.85.061 because this rule making is being adopted solely to conform and/or comply with federal statute or regulations. Please cite the specific federal statute or regulation this rule is being adopted to conform or comply with, and describe the consequences to the state if the rule is not				
adopted.	d description:			
Citation and description: This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt because the agency has completed the pilot rule process defined by RCW 34.05.313 before filing the notice of this proposed rule.				
_		•	e provisions of RCW 15.65.570(2) because it was	
adopted by	a referendum.			
☐ This rul	e proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt	under R	CW 19.85.025(3). Check all that apply:	
	RCW 34.05.310 (4)(b)		RCW 34.05.310 (4)(e)	
	(Internal government operations)		(Dictated by statute)	
	RCW 34.05.310 (4)(c)		RCW 34.05.310 (4)(f)	
	(Incorporation by reference)		(Set or adjust fees)	
	RCW 34.05.310 (4)(d)		RCW 34.05.310 (4)(g)	
	(Correct or clarify language)		((i) Relating to agency hearings; or (ii) process	
			requirements for applying to an agency for a license or permit)	
☐ This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under RCW Explanation of exemptions, if necessary:				
	COMPLETE THIS SECTION O	NLY IF	NO EXEMPTION APPLIES	
If the propo			costs (as defined by RCW 19.85.020(2)) on businesses?	
	, account to the control of the cont		(40 40	
responded (12.8%) re Two busine Both of the Additionally prohibit the sale of Eng	ported selling <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , feral populations of esses indicated the listing would impact their busin se business plus an additional 6 other businesses y, the noxious weed list is separate from the WSD estate and transport of particular species, so the present the	and agr this speness do the reporter A quarar roposed One but	s were calculated. Approximately 132 businesses icultural industry associations. Seventeen businesses cies are proposed for listing as a class C noxious weed. to loss of sales, revenue, or jobs, but only minimally. d that they provide alternatives to holly for purchase. In the lists (WAC 16-752.300, 400, 500, 600), which listing of feral holly would not prohibit the production or siness noted that if not listed then they would incur an	
	Approximately 104 (96.3%) respondents indicated that the proposed designation change for common tansy would not cost			

Approximately, 104 (96.3%) respondents indicated that the proposed designation change for common tansy would not cost their small business any loss in revenue or jobs. Two were unsure.

Approximately, 102 (95.33%) respondents indicated that the proposed designation change for shiny geranium would not cost their small business any loss in revenue or jobs. Three were unsure.

Approximately, 106 (98.15%) respondents indicated that the proposed designation change for shiny geranium would not cost their small business any loss in revenue or jobs. One was unsure.

Approximately, 103 (95.37%) respondents indicated that the proposed designation change for shiny geranium would not cost their small business any loss in revenue or jobs. Three were unsure.

An analysis of the direct economic effects of the proposed rule amendments indicates that costs to businesses would be negligible or none at all. The proposed class C addition of feral holly will not require control at the state level. The majority of the county noxious weed boards polled indicated either an interest in educating the public, or taking no action at all about feral holly. Therefore there will be little to no cost associated with compliance with this rule making concerning feral holly. However, the Northwest Holly Growers Association has concerns that the listing of feral holly as a class C noxious weed species may impact their sales. The noxious weed list is separate from the WSDA quarantine lists (WAC 16-752.300, 400, 500, 600), which prohibit the sale and transport of particular species, so the proposed listing of feral holly would not prohibit the production or sale of English holly grown for foliage or for horticultural use. One business from the survey reported that they did not know if they sold *Ilex aquifolium*, and did indicate a \$5,000 estimated loss. The basis for this estimated loss was unclear. This ruling will not limit the sale or production of holly and should not directly impact this business.

Two Class B noxious weed designation changes are being designated for control in counties where they are either absent or limited in distribution, businesses in these counties should not be faced with more than minor costs to control those noxious weeds. Limited distribution is typically defined as less than 100 infested acres within a county. The other two designation changes are less restrictive and should not pose any costs associated with these changes.

Based upon the above analysis, the WSNWCB concludes that direct minor costs – if any – imposed would affect less than 10% of businesses and would not exceed \$100 in cost to comply as a direct result of these proposed rule-making changes. Nor would any of these amendments to the noxious weed list directly cause the creation of or loss of any jobs. The WSNWCB concludes that the proposed rule changes will not impose more than a minor cost on businesses in an industry. Therefore, a formal SBEIS is not required.

☐ Yes	Calculations show the rule proposal likely imposes more-than-minor cost to businesses, and a small business
economic	c impact statement is required. Insert statement here:

The public may obtain a copy of the small business economic impact statement or the detailed cost calculations by contacting:

Name: Mary Fee

Address: P.O. Box 42560; Olympia, WA 98504-2560

Phone: 360-561-4428 Fax: 360-902-2094 TTY: (800) 833-6388 Email: mfee@agr.wa.gov

Other:

Date: September 21, 2022	Signature:
Name: Mary Fee	Marfle
Title: Executive Secretary	The state of the s